

SECTION 1. UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO JERUSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for "Security and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad," \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be appropriated for the construction of a United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CONSULATE IN JERUSALEM.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act should be expended for the operation of a United States consulate or diplomatic facility in Jerusalem unless such consulate or diplomatic facility is under the supervision of the United States Ambassador to Israel.

(c) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PUBLICATIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be available for the publication of any official government document which lists countries and their capital cities unless the publication identifies Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

(d) RECORD OF PLACE OF BIRTH AS ISRAEL FOR PASSPORT PURPOSES.—For purposes of the registration of birth, certification of nationality, or issuance of a passport of a United States citizen born in the city of Jerusalem, the Secretary of State shall, upon the request of the citizen, record the place of birth as Israel.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RESTRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, today we are taking yet another step in giving the taxpayers of this country a few more rights in their battle with the IRS.

First I want to thank JIM TRAFICANT for pursuing one of these issues from day one. This bill will shift the burden of proof from the taxpayer to the IRS. I know what it's like to come out for something when everybody else thinks your crazy for doing it, and I know how gratifying it is when you can finally see your ideas be accepted by the body as a whole. We have you to thank for that provision.

I'm excited about another provision in this bill as well. Back about 8 years ago, I introduced legislation that would expand taxpayers rights. The last provision of that bill that is not yet law is in this bill. Finally the IRS will have to pay taxpayers interest at the same rate the taxpayer has to pay the IRS. No, it's not a big thing to do, but it is the right thing to do, and I thank the sponsors of this bill for including it.

But don't think that we're done with IRS reform. We need to do even more to force the IRS to justify their lifestyle audits. This bill takes a first step, but doesn't go far enough.

What's more, should a taxpayer actually win a court case against the IRS, they may never get paid. I think that if the IRS, with all the power of the Federal Government behind them, loses to a taxpayer in tax court, then they should not get any appeals, and they should pay the taxpayer within 90 days of the judgment against them. Again, it's the right thing to do.

Overall this legislation is another step towards restoring some of the rights the taxpayers of this country should have had all along.

INTRODUCTION OF CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S TEACHER TRAINING LEGISLATION

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce President Clinton's proposal for the reauthorization of title V, the teacher training title of the Higher Education Act. This important legislation has two important purposes: First, to improve the quality of teacher education programs in America's colleges and universities, and second, to provide schools in communities where the need is greatest of a new infusion of highly-qualified teachers.

I have said on many occasions that education is a capital investment. It is truly an investment in our future strength. Surely nothing could be more important than investing in our children by investing in the men and women who will teach them. All across America there are efforts underway to raise standards for student performance, but these efforts will be dramatically diminished if our teachers do not have the knowledge and skills to teach to those high standards.

The Federal Government currently addresses the professional development of teachers already in the classroom through efforts such as the Eisenhower Professional Development Program. Unfortunately, there is no similar Federal commitment in the education and training of new teachers. Simply put, we do little to recruit, prepare, and then support new classroom teachers.

Over the next decade we will experience a student enrollment boom that will bring more students than ever before into our classrooms. The result is that we will need to hire more than 2 million teachers. At the same time, shortages of qualified teachers will intensify in many areas of the country, and most especially in our Nation's most needy communities. Central cities with large concentrations of low-income students will need to hire approximately 345,000 teachers. An additional 207,000 teachers will be needed in isolated, and often poor, rural areas.

When schools face shortages of qualified teachers, they are forced to hire teachers who lack full certification, or who do not have any teacher training at all. Every year, 50,000 people who lack the training for their jobs enter the teaching profession. More than one-quarter of newly-hired teachers begin teaching without having full met State standards.

Shortages of qualified teachers often result in educators teaching outside their subject areas. Over one-third of public school teachers who teach the primary subjects do not have even a college minor in the field they are teaching. For students in high-poverty urban and rural schools—the very students who need the best teachers—the problem is even worse. Almost half of their teachers have neither a major nor a minor in the field they are teaching.

Of the 2 million teachers we will need to hire over the next 10 years, 1 million will be

newly-prepared teachers. They will be called upon to teach all students to high standards. It is imperative, therefore, that their training be second to none.

Unfortunately, many teacher education programs do not sufficiently prepare teachers well for the challenges of today's classrooms, and especially for the demands and challenges of our high-poverty classrooms. Many teachers experience too little clinical training. They lack in-depth knowledge of their area of concentration and of effective classroom practices. Many teacher preparation programs do not prepare teachers to use technology to facilitate student learning. And, once new teachers enter the classroom, they are all too often left without the support they need to ease the transition from student to teacher.

The President's title V proposals addresses these challenges in a targeted, coherent way. The legislation would authorize \$67 million for fiscal year 1999 for two programs focused on recruitment, preparation, and support for new teachers.

The Lighthouse Partnerships program seeks both to identify and disseminate widely the best practices in teacher preparation and to ensure that K-12 schools are actively involved with colleges in the preparation of new teachers. The program would identify higher education institutions that currently prepare teachers well, institutions that have already done the hard work of reforming their teacher education programs and have a track record of collaboration with K-12 schools. These institutions would partner with other teacher preparation institutions that want to restructure their programs. The result would be a dramatic change in teacher preparation and a new commitment to high-quality teacher education. The program places a special emphasis on preparing new teachers for the challenges of our Nation's high-poverty urban and rural classrooms.

The second part of the administration's proposal is the Recruiting New Teachers for Underserved Areas Program. This program would increase the number and diversity of teachers in the high-poverty areas that need them most. Partnerships between institutions of higher education and K-12 schools would work together to determine the schools' needs for teachers, such as the need for teachers in specific subject areas or the need for a more diverse teaching force. The partners would then work collaboratively to design programs to attract, prepare, and retain teachers to meet those needs. Prospective teachers would receive support services and scholarships if they agreed to teach in underserved areas for at least 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, everyone in this Chamber knows that our future depends upon the quality of the education our children receive. The quality of that education, in turn, depends upon establishing and maintaining a teaching force of the highest quality. The President's teacher training proposals constitute a prudent investment in our teachers, our children, and our Nation. As the ranking Democrat on the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to enact strong teacher recruitment and preparation legislation that adheres to the President's proposals in this area.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RESTRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2676, the Internal Revenue Restructuring and Reform Act. This legislation is a positive first step toward fundamental tax reform. It shifts the responsibility of proving one's case in a tax liability dispute from an individual to the IRS. For too long, the burden of proof in such cases has rested upon the American taxpayer. H.R. 2676 will ensure that the taxpayer is innocent until proven guilty. Now, the excessive powers of the runaway IRS are brought under control.

This bill contains several important provisions that will help Americans deal with the giant IRS bureaucracy. It extends confidentiality privileges, like those afforded to an attorney-client relationship, to non-lawyers who assist taxpayers with tax advice. It helps guarantee that powerful government officials cannot pressure the IRS to target particular taxpayers. H.R. 2676 is a vote for the American people and against the abuses of the IRS.

I am proud to support this important legislation, but it is only a first step in the critical process of tax reform. We in the Congress must not rest until the tax code is made fairer, flatter, and simpler for the American taxpayer. Americans pay too much in taxes, and are forced to spend too much of their time filing out their returns. A flat tax would both reduce the tax burden on working Americans and make the process of paying taxes much simpler. The surest way to bring the IRS under control is to make it less important. A flat tax will help us reach this important goal. I urge my colleagues to support the bill and to continue the quest for fundamental tax reform.

MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENT ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, the Minnesota State University Student Association [MSUSA] was formed in 1967 as an informal coalition of student leaders representing their peers at the State universities in Minnesota—Bemidji, Mankato, Metropolitan (Twin Cities), Moorhead, St. Cloud, Southwest (Marshall) and Winona. A branch campus in Akita, Japan, opened in 1990. Today, the association has evolved into an independent nonprofit corporation, funded and operated by students, and serving more than 60,000 students.

Over the last 30 years, MSUSA has encouraged students to become active participants in the decisions that affect them, working on behalf of many important causes. State university students have worked to establish child care facilities and stabilize State tuition. They have advocated increased work-study wages, simplified student transfers between State uni-

versities, improved cultural diversity and made great strides toward fairer State and Federal financial aid programs, including those in the most recent Higher Education Act reauthorization.

I am particularly grateful for the input and support MSUSA gave me with my legislation to provide greater protection for sexual assault victims on campus. This legislation was included in the 1992 Higher Education Act reauthorization, and it is now the law of the land.

Many admirable and worthwhile programs are sponsored by this student association. MSUSA's various legislative liaisons have given students the opportunity to voice their concerns at critical points in the decision-making process. The Monitor, the association's newspaper, has the largest circulation of any State system newspaper. The MSUSA Penny Fellowship was founded in 1987 to encourage State university students to perform volunteer public and community service internships.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the current leadership of MSUSA: Francis Klinkner, State chair from Mankato State University; Garret Melby Aanerud, vice chair from Moorhead State University; Heidi deRuyter, treasurer and operations officer from Moorhead State University; and Frank X. Viggiano, executive director. I extend my heartfelt congratulations and wish them continued success on this important anniversary.

CONGRATULATIONS TO IVY TECH STATE COLLEGE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to congratulate Ivy Tech College for ranking first out of 25 Indiana colleges and universities offering technical education programs. This honor, which is being awarded to Ivy Tech State College for the second consecutive year, is a tremendous honor for the northwest Indiana Ivy Tech campuses, as well as the communities they serve.

Ivy Tech is a major provider of technical education in northwest Indiana. The college continues to build upon its success by keeping abreast of the technological needs of northwest Indiana. Within the past year, Ivy Tech has added several new specialties and programs in accordance with the demand for specific business and health care technologies. Ivy Tech currently offers a physical therapist assistant program, which was developed in cooperation with the Methodist hospitals, to meet the demand for physical therapist assistants in hospitals and other healthcare settings. In addition, Ivy Tech has developed a banking and financial management specialty, in conjunction with Bank One, to enhance the education and skill level of banking employees, as well as others interested in the banking and financial services industries. Ivy Tech's East Chicago, IN, campus currently offers a new specialty in construction technology to assist in developing the skills of individuals interested in steel framing and other areas of construction.

These new fields, along with Ivy Tech's many other programs, will not only enhance the employment potential of area residents,

but improve the region's potential to provide the jobs and services necessary for long-term economic stability. Perhaps the best indicator that Ivy Tech's efforts have been successful is their increased enrollment. Within the past two years, the college has shown a steady rise in student enrollment at all three of its northwest Indiana campuses, located in Gary, East Chicago, and Valparaiso. Ivy Tech attributes this growth to its success in generating a greater public awareness of its capability in the area of technology, as well as the partnerships it has forged in providing the region with a more highly skilled workforce.

The northwest Indiana Ivy Tech campuses relish the honor of this first place ranking because it reinforces the college's standing commitment to providing Indiana residents with state-of-the-art technical education programs. Today, more than ever before, training in technology is at the forefront of education across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Ivy Tech State College on the outstanding recognition it has received. The quality educational programs this institution has offered over the years, have provided a wealth of opportunity for many in northwest Indiana.

BILL TO INCREASE PAY OF U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with my colleague ROBERT NEY of Ohio, are introducing legislation to increase the pay scale and benefit package for the U.S. Capitol Police department. The bill establishes a pay scale and benefit packages for the U.S. Capitol Police equivalent to that of the Uniformed Division of the U.S. Secret Service. Recently enacted legislation Public Law 105-61 made the Uniformed Division one of the higher paid Federal law enforcement agencies.

Given the fact that the duties and responsibilities of the U.S. Capitol Police are similar to that of the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service, it is only fitting and proper that Congress take action to ensure that U.S. Capitol Police officers are compensated in the same fashion.

Since coming to Congress in 1985, I have been impressed with the professionalism, dedication and integrity of the fine men and women who serve in the U.S. Capitol Police department. Without question, the U.S. Capitol Police department is one of the best trained and highest performing law enforcement agencies in the country.

Day in and day out, the U.S. Capitol Police put their lives on the line to protect Members of Congress, Government officials, foreign dignitaries and the thousands of American citizens who visit the U.S. Capitol. Despite the many challenges and varied threats facing them every hour of every day, the U.S. Capitol Police force does an excellent job. They have a remarkable record of protecting the Capitol and those who work and visit there.

What I find most impressive about the Capitol Police is the fact that you don't read about incidents at the Capitol in the newspaper.